

# The Helena Independent.

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HELENA, MONTANA, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1889.

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## DELAYING THE RESULT.

Another Day in the Silver Bow Mandamus Case Spent in Argument.

Affidavits from Hall, Campbell and Irvine and the Canvassing Board's Clerk.

The Republicans at Their Old Game of Technicalities—A Decision Probable To-Day.

BUTTE, Nov. 6.—(Special.)—To-day was the day set for the hearing of the mandamus case on the right of appeal. At 9 o'clock this morning the democratic counsel, Judge McConnell, E. W. Toole and M. Kirkpatrick, and the republican lawyers, Thompson Campbell and Judge Knowles, were in their places and the court-room was crowded with an expectant audience. Unfortunately to-day was the opening day of the fall term of the district court and much delay was caused, thus demonstrating the wisdom of having the bulk of the business disposed of last week.

The case of W. H. Vennedey, accused of embezzling \$800 of the Pacific Express company's money, while acting as their agent at Anaconda, had been set for trial this morning, but was postponed till tomorrow on account of the absence of witnesses. Then the grand jury was called and sworn in, and the prisoners in the jail, of whom there are twenty-six, were given the right of challenge, which they declined.

All these proceedings seemed interminable and it was 11:30 o'clock when Judge DeWolfe finally announced that he was ready to hear argument on the mandamus case. Judge McConnell addressed the court, stating that as one of the chief grounds of the plaintiffs in the matter before the court was that the defendant's counsel would not be authorized to appear. He wished to know if affidavits had been filed by the defense on that point. The court informed him that no such affidavits were on file. Mr. Campbell had made a statement on that point under oath, but it had not been made a matter of record, owing to the absence of the court stenographer at the time.

Mr. Campbell informed Judge McConnell that his position had been fully outlined in that statement, and the judge might go forward without fear of surprises. Judge McConnell stated that his experience with technicalities in this trial had been such that he was not prepared to overlook any little matter of form, and before proceeding with his argument he desired that the affidavit of Thompson Campbell as to his retainer as attorney for the board of canvassers be placed on file, and also the affidavit of Wm. E. Hall, in reference to the same matter.

Mr. Hall has shown no fondness for acting in court, but has remained during the progress of the trial at Walkerville. The court accordingly took a recess till 1 o'clock to allow the procuring of the affidavit of Mr. Hall. At 1 o'clock court reconvened, but Mr. Hall's affidavit was not yet ready and after waiting till 2 o'clock, the trial jury for the term was called, and being insufficient in number was excused, so it was 3 o'clock when the affidavits were finally filed and the case reopened. The following is the affidavit filed by W. E. Hall.

In the district court of the second judicial district of the territory of Montana, in and for silver Bow county, territory of Montana, ex rel. J. J. McElhattan, plaintiff, vs. Wm. M. Jack, W. E. Hall and Caleb E. Irvine, the board of canvassers of silver Bow county: W. E. Hall being duly sworn, says that he is one of the defendants in the above action; that on the 14th day of Oct., 1889, he was present at a meeting of the said defendants as canvassers of the election held Oct. 1, 1889, in said county; that while so in session Wm. M. Jack, one of the said defendants, was in the presence of the other canvassers defendants, duly served with a writ of mandamus in the said action; that there and then the said Jack and affiant, in the presence of the said Irvine, and within his (Irvine's) hearing, and to consulting and retaining an attorney in regard to the said proceedings, and concluded to take the necessary steps to defend the same; said Irvine was present and made no objection at that time in any way; that affiant and said Jack and Irvine there took a recess until 5 o'clock p. m. of said day; that during the same recess affiant saw Thompson Campbell and ratified the retainer of said Campbell as attorney, having been informed of the said retainer of the said Campbell by said Jack as said attorney, and frequently thereafter has consulted with said Campbell in relation thereto; that the said Jack departed on the said 14th day of October from this territory on a business and pleasure trip, as affiant was informed and believes, and so charges the fact to be.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of November, A. D. 1889.

THOMPSON CAMPBELL, Notary Public.

Campbell's affidavit was as follows: Thompson Campbell being duly sworn says that he is an attorney-at-law, duly admitted to practice as such by the supreme court of the territory of Montana in all the courts of said territory; that he is acquainted and was acquainted with the defendants herein on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1889; that he was present at a meeting of the said defendants as canvassers of the said county on the said 14th day of October, at the court house in said county, and while said defendants were in session as such canvassers; that about the hour of 2:30 o'clock of said 14th day of October, Wm. Jack, chairman of said canvassers, came to the office of affiant and stated to affiant, with a copy of an alternative writ of mandamus, and there and then stated that he desired affiant to take charge of the defense of the same, and to do and perform everything that should be necessary in the premises; at the same time said Jack asked affiant whether he could leave the territory or not; affiant informed him that he could, and that affiant would take charge of the matter and would do and perform everything that was or might be necessary in the premises. Defendant Jack then stated to the affiant that the canvassers would meet at 3 p. m. that day to complete their labors

and would adjourn at that time; that they had taken a recess until that time; further affiant saith not.

THOMPSON CAMPBELL, Notary Public.

Will L. Clark, Notary Public. Arguments on the question then began by Judge McConnell reading an affidavit of the third member of the Canvassing Board, Cable E. Irvine. This affidavit was to the effect that at no time had the Canvassing Board held a meeting for the purpose of employing counsel. If Jack and Hall had held such a meeting, no notice of it had been given to the affiant and the meeting must therefore have been clandestine and illegal. Affiant himself was ready and willing to obey the mandate of the court. Judge McConnell then addressed the court and said that he would make no extended argument. He did not question the authority of Mr. Campbell and Judge Knowles to appear for Messrs. Hall and Jack personally. He did, however, question their authority to appear for the canvassing board as a board. He said the rights of the plaintiffs to take this position was not affected by the fact that they had waived the right to challenge the authority of the counsel in the previous proceedings. They were willing for the counsel to appear for the board for the purpose of defending the action of the board, but not for the purpose of appeal. He wished to take the position that where parties were joined in a judgment one of them could not appear without the consent of the others. He said that he would confine himself to the ground entirely, leaving the questions of a right to appeal from a decision in regard to the issuance of a peremptory writ of mandamus and the supersedeas question to his associates. He then proceeded to read several affidavits which he convinced the court were in point and bore out his statements. Judge McConnell spoke for an hour with great force and energy, dwelling on the fact that no resolution of the board of canvassers had ever been passed authorizing the employment of counsel.

Judge Knowles followed and took the ground that the judgment of the court was entirely personal to the canvassers; as a board of canvassers they were not in existence and never did have the right to employ counsel. Individually they did have the right to defend their official acts. According to law the canvassing board had no power whatever, and canvassers seem to be agreed that the democrats will carry the legislature and both branches of the legislature.

Gov. Foraker was asked this evening if he had anything to say to the causes which led to the result, and he said: "I greatly regret the result, of course, but I have no complaints to make of anybody or anything. I have no time or disposition to discuss the causes. The newspapers will doubtless do that better than I can. I have sent Mr. Campbell a congratulatory telegram and I sincerely wish him a successful administration. Mr. Campbell sent me the following reply this evening: 'Permit me to thank you most heartily for your cordial telegram just received. I accept with appreciation your tender of courtesies upon the occasion referred to.'"

The Commercial-Gazette, commenting on the election, says: "The German republican guard will be accused of enlisting again under the banner of the saloonists, but they did not do anything of the sort. They rebelled against a peculiar combination on the Sunday question; no, it was not the saloonists who won a democratic victory in Hamilton county, though they will claim it and use their power to the utmost; but it was the Sunday crusade, which struck not only the saloonists, but was extended to base ball, soda water, ice cream, cigar stands and seemed to be threatening the milk wagons."

The Night Session.

The last act in the great trial was played to a much smaller audience, though to one thoroughly interested it was easily apparent that the decision on the appeal was the gist of the whole trial and the crisis in the mandamus proceedings. Popular interest has waxed of the long strain and the court room was much less crowded than it was promptly at 7 o'clock, and Thompson Campbell began his argument. Mr. Campbell went at once to the California cases, in which the appeal and stay of proceedings had been granted, and he argued that the court should follow the same course. He referred to the same cases that had been cited by Judge Knowles. From this he passed on to answer Judge McConnell's argument that the attorneys for the defense were not authorized to appear for the appeal. At this point Mr. Campbell asked leave to file an affidavit of George W. Spronl, controverting the affidavit of Caleb E. Irvine, to the effect that the latter was employed by the board employed an attorney.

Mr. Toole objected to the filing of the affidavit, but Judge DeWolfe overruled the objection. The court said the proceeding was irregular, but, inasmuch as he had allowed so much latitude so far, he would allow the proceedings to go on; nevertheless, he was quite severe in his reflection on the filing of additional affidavits at a late hour in the argument of the case. The democratic counsel at once claimed the right of filing additional affidavits in rebuttal of the affidavits of Mr. Spronl. Mr. Toole stated that he would also introduce the returns in the morning, with the intention of showing the entire case. The court then agreed to continue the argument, with the understanding that the plaintiffs had the right to file additional affidavits at 1 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Campbell then proceeded to read the Spronl affidavit, which was as follows:

George W. Spronl being duly sworn, says that on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1889, he was acting as clerk for the board of canvassers of the election of October 1, 1889; that on said day shortly after 2 o'clock he was in the probate court room, when Caleb E. Irvine, one of the canvassers and the probate judge of said county, came in, when affiant asked him what the canvassers were doing; that the said Irvine then and there made answer that they had adjourned and were going to advise with and retain an attorney to attend to the mandamus proceedings, but that he did not need an attorney and would make or write his own reply.

Geo. W. Spronl.

Mr. Campbell continued his argument as to authority to appeal from the standpoint of this affidavit. He was followed by Judge Knowles, who supplemented his argument by reading some more California authorities.

The argument was closed by E. W. Toole, who made an exhaustive and comprehensive statement, divesting the case of the legal rubbish which had been thrown around it by the republican counsel. At the conclusion of his speech the court took an adjournment until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The case would have been finished to-night but for the dilatory tactics of the republican counsel in introducing affidavits just at the close of the argument.

Tried to Kill Himself.

ROZEMAN, Nov. 6.—(Special.)—Jas. Kay, a young man of this city who has been a great sufferer all his life, attempted to kill himself to-day. He was about to leave for Minneapolis and while eating dinner suddenly got up, went to an adjoining room, took up a Winchester rifle and attempted to blow out his brains. The attempt was futile and before he could get in another shot his father took the gun away from him.

## THE VICTORY IS ASSURED.

Latest Returns From the Elections Confirm First Reports of Democracy's Triumph.

Foraker Says He Cannot Explain It, But He Sends Congratulations to Campbell.

Boies Surely Elected in Iowa and the Legislature in Doubt—The Virginia Victory.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—The republicans in Cleveland are in retirement this evening. Foraker has fallen from 800 to 1,500 votes behind his ticket hereabouts. In fact he was "cut" by the republicans in nearly every one of the one hundred precincts in this county. Late this evening the impression prevails here that the democrats have a majority of two in the house of representatives, and possibly a majority of two in the senate. If this should prove the case, a democrat will succeed Henry B. Payne, also a democrat, in the senate of the United States.

The democratic state committee claim the election of Campbell by a plurality of 12,000 to 15,000, and the rest of the ticket by pluralities ranging from 4,000 to 8,000. These conclusions are reached from meagre returns and mostly by estimates, but are believed reliable within the range of pluralities which are given. The republican committee has nothing upon which they can reliably dispute the figures. The republican committee, however, does not think complete figures will be sufficiently favorable to secure any part of their ticket. Both committees and claimants seem to be agreed that the democrats will carry the legislature and both branches of the legislature.

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The Revolution in Iowa.

DUMQUE, Nov. 7.—The Herald has returns from sixty-seven counties in the state. These give Boies a plurality of 13,000. The remaining thirty-two counties in 1887 gave the republicans a plurality of 11,200. On this basis, as Boies already has 13,792 in sixty-seven counties, all gains in the remaining thirty-two counties will simply add to his plurality. If the same rate of democratic gains continues through the thirty-two counties, Boies will have a plurality in the state of 8,000 to 10,000. The Herald now claims it is impossible to defeat him, and his plurality is only a question of gains in the remaining third of the state. It is not known whether the remainder of the ticket is elected or not, for Boies runs alone. If his majority is as much as 6,000 it is almost certain to take the balance of the ticket with it.

The State Register says returns from counties by full vote or estimated majority indicate the election of Boies, democrat, for governor by a small plurality, probably not over 3,000. The vote is running so close, with so many unexpected changes, that almost the entire vote will have to be known before definite results can be ascertained. It is probable the republican state ticket, with the exception of Hutchinson, is elected by a small majority.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Des Moines, Ia., says: Complete returns from ninety-five counties, and the remaining four counties estimated, the same as two years ago, shows Boies, democrat for governor, has 5,995 plurality. Official returns will undoubtedly increase this majority to about 7,000. The entire state ticket, lieutenant-governor, justice of the supreme court, superintendent of public instruction and railway commissioner is elected. The republicans claim the legislature by eight majority on joint ballot, but the democrats do not concede more than three.

The Virginia Clean Sweep.

RICHMOND, Nov. 6.—Out of one hundred counties in this state seventy-nine have been heard from. Every city and county shows a gain for McKinney over the vote of 1888. Thus far the democrats have elected seventy members to the house of delegates, and twenty-nine to the senate. The composition of the last legislature was, house, 33 democrats and 37 republicans; senate, 25 democrats, and 14 republicans.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 6.—Returns indicate this congressional district was carried by the democrats by 2,000 majority, a democratic gain of 8,200. Returns from two-thirds of the state show large democratic gains in every section. The gains now exceed 30,000 over the vote of 1888, with the losses less than 200. The democrats will have two-thirds majority on joint ballot in the legislature.

Republican Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Returns have now been received from every town in the state except Gosnold, which has about twenty-five votes. They give Brackett, republican, 126,792; Russell, democrat, 120,813; Blackmer, prohibitionist, 12,834; Brackett's pluralities, 5,979. In 1887 Ames, republican, had 136,000; Lovering, democrat, 118,384; Earl, prohibitionist, 10,945.

Mutual Congratulations.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Governor Hill to-day telegraphed Governor Lee his congratulations on the democratic success in Virginia, to which the following was re-

ceived from Governor Lee: "Accept my thanks for your telegram. The commonwealth fought with splendid success against the blandishments of the administration at Washington, the active interest some of the cabinet, the full exercise of federal patronage, the oratory of numerous republican congressmen and senators from outside of her limits, and grease poured copiously upon her soil from the fat fisted from the manufacturers. Virginia sends congratulations to New York."

Rice is All Right.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—It is now estimated the plurality of Rice for secretary of state is about 22,000. The senate will probably stand nineteen republicans and thirteen democrats; assembly, sixty-nine republicans and fifty-nine democrats. In this year's legislature there were twenty republicans and twelve democrats in the senate and seventy-nine republicans and forty-nine democrats in the assembly.

New Jersey by Ten Thousand.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 6.—Latest returns from various portions of New Jersey indicate increased democratic gains. Abbott's plurality for governor it is now believed will exceed 10,000. The political complexion of the state senate still hinges on Atlantic county, which both parties claim. The assembly will consist of thirty-eight democrats and twenty-two republicans.

No Doubt in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Nov. 6.—Returns from the state are still incomplete, but there is no doubt of the election of the republican state ticket and congressmen in the second district. Douglas county elected the entire democratic ticket with the exception of one commissioner.

Reported Republican Gains.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—The legislature will certainly be democratic, but by a reduced majority. Latest returns show a republican gain of four senators and sixteen members in the house.

Washington Ready for Business.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Nov. 7.—The legislature met in joint informal session this morning and requested the members of the Supreme Court and the Governor of the territory and state to advise them as to the best course to pursue as to organizing the legislature, pending the issuing of the Presidential proclamation. They declined, however, to give an opinion, and the members resolved to organize both houses at noon and elect temporary officers. It is expected to-morrow the legislature will take a recess until next Tuesday, when the proclamation will have been issued.

The Mahone Shooting Scrape.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 6.—Gen. Mahone's friends claim he had nothing to do with the shooting in the vicinity of his home last night. The testimony at the examination in the police station showed a party of young men, with a supply of fireworks, located themselves near Mahone's residence last evening and fired off roman candles and other pyrotechnics until the mercurial was stopped by a shot from the direction of Mahone's house, which slightly wounded Herbert Harrison. At the police court examination several witnesses were heard, friends of Harrison claiming Mahone had fired the shot, or at least had been seen with a gun in his hand. Mahone said he heard the explosion of fireworks in the street, some of which were exploded in his yard, causing the impression that firearms were being used. Desiring to protect his property, he walked out and carried a shotgun with him, but did not use it. He neither saw nor heard any one else shoot.

Charles Romaine testified the shot had been fired either by Mahone or E. C. Berry. The mayor said he would hold Mahone for court in bonds of \$2,000. E. C. Berry was fined \$10 and put under \$250 bonds to keep the peace for twelve months.

Secretary Halford's Denial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Private Secretary Halford said to-night the president had not made any statement of his views with regard to yesterday's election, and that any opinion on the subject purporting to be an expression of the president's opinions were unauthorized and wholly without foundation.

MILES CITY PEOPLE INDIGNANT.

The Reported Desertion of the Town by Prominent Citizens is Denied.

MILES CITY, Nov. 7.—(Special.) Much indignation was created here to-day by the appearance in the Helena Journal of a dispatch from Miles City, which speaks of an exodus of defeated candidates. The gentlemen named have been interviewed by the independent correspondent, and Mr. Courtney says that at present he has no intention of removing, but being a live stock broker his movements will be dictated by the result of this winter upon the live stock interests. County clerk Dear says that he has no present intention of leaving, as in this county he has most flattering business offers. Sheriff Irvine will not go from Miles unless he can better himself, and his movements are not dependent upon the result of his contest, as he can gain nothing thereby. The contest is at the instance of his friends, who bet on his election and who wish to be saved from loss if Mr. Jones is not eligible. Hon. C. R. Middleton says that inasmuch as his removal to Helena is concerned it is absolutely a lie. Dr. Burleigh could not be found. The Journal's dispatch is without foundation.

Still Talking for the Times.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Sir Henry James continued his speech for the Times before the Parnell commission to-day. He quoted from speeches made by Michael Davitt in 1880 to show the object of the land league, under the cloak of constitutionality, was to effect a combination between the forces of the moderates and extremists belonging to the American Clan-na-Gael and Irish constitutionalists in the work of keeping Ireland unsettled. Sir Henry referred to speeches by various Parnellites to prove that the agitators were ready to resort to criminal means to effect their purpose.

Miles City Shipments.

MILES CITY, Nov. 6.—(Special.)—From the Miles City stock yards, exclusive of sheep, have been shipped this season 715 cars, or 15,000 head of cattle. By the end of the season the total will be 800 cars or 15,000 head of cattle, which is comparatively a good business.

## CLARKSON IS VERY MAD.

Harrison's Great Headman Vainly Tries to Account for the Republican Defeats.

The Usual Cry of Fraud and Intimidation Made in the Case of Virginia.

The Germans of Iowa and Ohio Called Lawbreakers, Because They Voted the Democratic Ticket.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—First Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson received a telegram this evening from his home in Iowa stating that the contest over the legislative ticket was very close and the result in doubt. When an Associated Press reporter this evening asked Mr. Clarkson his views concerning yesterday's elections, that gentleman said: "The invariable results of a year following a presidential election have repeated themselves. There are many surprises in the republican states, but they come from local causes in every state except Virginia; there the result was gained by the usual methods of fraud, suppression and false counting. The democratic state election board, elected by a democratic legislature, appointed all the judges of election, and the law clothes these election judges with police court powers, and as they can order any voter they please to jail for the day, they have absolute and arbitrary power. The republicans of Virginia did not have the selection of a single judge of election in the whole state. The negro is disfranchised, Gen. Mahone and the republicans made a gallant fight, but nothing can go against a complete and skillful system of fraud. The attempt to couple the national administration conspicuously with this defeat is undeserved, as the president simply showed the same friendly interest in Mahone that he did in the republican candidates in other states.

"The cause operating in Ohio and Iowa was largely the same. Evidently and mainly, a reaction against radical temperance and Sunday legislation. The Sunday law and the enforcement of it changed Hamilton county and its Germans against the republican party. In Iowa the main cause of the change is due to prohibition. That state has been very close on state issues ever since prohibition was made a law. Counties bordering on the Mississippi river having the large cities, such as Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, all of them having an European or foreign borne of population, holding a majority of voters, are intensely anti-prohibition, and they voted overwhelmingly against the republican party because it stood in that state for law and its enforcement. There was also some republican dissatisfaction and alienation on account of the present governor's extreme views on the railroad question, and his irritating enforcement of the railroad laws, but Iowa has been gradually losing its republican majority for years, over 20,000 republicans leaving the state and going to the Dakotas, Kansas and the southwestern country, while the later emigration to the state has been largely democratic. This year's results are in the main simply increased evidences of the indisposition of a majority of the American people to accept prohibition and too radical legislation on questions that are moral and social rather than political."

ELDRIDGE WAS TOO QUICK.

A Notorious Gambler and Pugilist Meets a Violent Death.

SPokane Falls, Nov. 6.—(Special.)—"Dago Frank," a notorious pugilist and tin-horn gambler, was shot dead in a saloon in this city at 1:30 this afternoon by Thomas Eldridge. Dago Frank and Eldridge had been partners in gambling games up to three days ago, and there has been blood between them since the dissolution of the partnership. A few minutes before the shooting, Dago Frank came to the Two Brothers saloon, where Eldridge was and dared him to come outside. Both men reached for their hip pockets at the same time but Eldridge fired first, shooting Dago Frank through the heart. A second shot from Eldridge's pistol broke the arm of Billy Paul, another tin-horn, standing on the sidewalk. Dago Frank dropped his pistol on the sidewalk and ran into a store, where he fell and expired in a few minutes. Paul's arm was amputated this evening. Dago Frank was well known in the northwest. He was a giant in size and first came into prominence through an attempt to stand before Sullivan four rounds in Astoria, Ore., a few years ago.

REPORTED MASSACRE OF PETERS.

The German Explorer and His Party Said to Have Been Killed.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 6.—It is reported here that Masswah has massacred Dr. Peters, the German explorer, and his whole party, except one European and one Samoli, who are wounded and are now at Ngua. The latest known about Peters was that he started inland from Yitu July 26. He reached Korrore, a long distance up the Tana river. It is not known whether the second column of the expedition, which left Yitu in September under command of Borchert and Rust, ever joined Dr. Peters' advance party.

Paid After a Century.

QUEBEC, Nov. 6.—Yesterday \$400,000 was paid over by the provincial government to Father Turgeon, representing the Jesuit order in Canada, in consideration of that order's total and perpetual abandonment of any claim to estates which became the property of the crown when the order was suppressed nearly a century ago.

Hurt by the Saw.

MISSOULA, Nov. 6.—(Special.)—John Earl, foreman of the Silver Thru mill at Stevensville, was brought to this city this evening with his thigh very much lacerated, caused by the breaking of the circular saw at the mill to-day. He was taken to the hospital for treatment.

The Brotherhood's Meeting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The baseball brotherhood and allied capitalists met to-day. The proceedings were secret.

HARRIS.  
One-Price, Square-Dealing,  
CLOTHIER,  
ST. LOUIS BLOCK,  
MAIN STREET.

It is not often you can hear of a deal-  
ar in the Ready Made article of Cloth-  
ing issue a Challenge to the Custom  
Tailors to equal with their work the  
class of goods he is selling, but here is  
an occasion where you can see it.

Take a stroll about our city, examine  
the Suits you see your friends have  
worked a month to pay for; look at the  
specimens displayed at the tailor shops,  
and then come down to our store; and  
if we can't discount them in STYLE,  
in FIT, in APPEARANCE, in TEX-  
TURE, and in PRICE, we will acknowl-  
edge the corn, cancel our advertising  
contracts and retire from business.

You foolish men! who have been pay-  
ing \$50, \$60 and \$70 for a Suit of Clothes,  
come and see what we are offering for  
anywhere from \$22 to \$35, and we will  
guarantee you will regret your reckless  
Waste of Wealth, and hereafter buy  
your Clothing from us.

MILLER HATS.

But another point that will interest  
you is our cut on

FALL OVERCOATS,  
the Finest at \$18. Take your pick for  
\$18! Those Silk Lined, Wide Wales,  
formerly \$30, now \$18. Those Beautiful  
Kerseys sold for \$25, now \$18. Those  
Silk Faced Diagonals, worth \$28, now  
\$18. There ain't many of them, so to be  
sure of securing your choice come soon  
before they are all gone.

STYLISH NECKWEAR.

To our numerous Lady Patrons, we  
would say: Our Department of Cloth-  
ing for Boys and Children is more  
worthy of their attention than ever.  
Complete in every detail, lines numer-  
ous and varied, we feel that we have  
outdone all former efforts in the display  
we make this year.

The nobby little Jersey Suits are the  
admiration of all that see them, while  
the Plush Trimmed Overcoats—size 4 to  
10—have induced purchases from ladies  
which had never before failed to send  
east when anything was needed for the  
little fellows. Fully 1,000 pairs of odd  
pairs for the "little shavers," and Flan-  
nel Waists from \$1 upwards.

MILLER HATS.

HARRIS  
The One-Price Clothier  
ST. LOUIS BLOCK,  
MAIN STREET.